

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WERKLY BY ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1859.

In relation to the effect in Europe of Gen. Case' letter about naturalization, we quote from the Buropean Times: - The German powers, however distasteful it may be to them, will give way, and they will respect the rights of the Germanie Americans who return from the "Far West" with a handsome amount of dollars with which to pass the evening of their days in their native country. It is a remarkable fact that there is no great power in the world with so small an army and navy as the United States, and spected abroad."

The New York Herald says :- "We perceive that the Opposition journals of Virgiuia are unanimously seconding the motion of the Richmond Whig, for a State Convention of their party, on the 7th of October, at Richmond, for the purpose of an organization for the Presidential campaign. Daubtless the Convention, as proposed, will be held, and it may be turned to a tremendous account in the work of bringing out a new and powerful national conservative party for the succession.

The accounts received by the Asia repre sent the alarm manifested by England and Prussia, in regard to the hostile projects attributed to Louis Napoleon, as being on the decline. Notwithstanding the uncertainty that must prevail in the public mind so long as the political affairs of Italy remain unsettled, the funds exhibit a buoyancy which shows that the commercial world places greater faith in the Emperor's sincerity than the tone of the newspapers would lead us to believe.

The people of Savoy are said to be signing petitions in favor of annexation to France. The French language is almost exclusively spoken in this province, and the manners and customs of the people are the same as those of France. Moreover, it lies on this side of the Alps, the only territory belonging to an Italian state which does. These are all very sensible reasons why this province would prefer to belong to France, but it is not probable that the wishes of the petitioners

At Philadelphia last week, the granite base to support the marble slab over the remains of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, was by either party to give it a majority in the placed in position. It is an immense block. House of the next Congress. Twenty-eight six feet ten inches long, and four feet ten inches wide, and three feet deep, and rests upon a foundation of masonry. The top is chiselled out to admit the slab, which was rechiselled out to admit the slab, which was re-moved recently to have the lettering re-cut and the sides dressed. It contains simply "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, 1790."

Another painful warning against the use of burning fluid is presented in the case of Mrs. Niehols, of Bridgeport, Connecticut .-She was trying to kindle a fire with a can of the fluid, which bursted and burnt her face Will no experience, almost instant death. however, painful, have the effect of banishing this dangerous fluid from c mmon use?

The newspapers give an account of a meeting said to have been lately held at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs by the "American Legion, Knights of the Golden Circle," only attended by certain of the Southern Chivalry, and looking to movements concerning Mexico and Cuba It is a pity these gentlemen at the "Springs," can- loaded with the Piedmontese artillery, which, not employ themselves more agreeably.

The Baden government has recently made some declarations regarding the expatriation question. It is declared that the government of Baden does not require American naturalized citizens, who have been subjects in Baden, to perform duty there in case they return, even if they have emigrated without consent,-that is, if they return merely for a visit.

It is stated that the contract for the construction of the immense Metropolitan Cathedral, contemplated to be erected by the Catholic population of New York, has been awarded to Mr. Joyce of Belleville, New Jersey. It is thought it will require six or seven years for | dead and wounded are under the heap.

A son of Mr. S. I. Baggott, of Fredericksburg, aged about twelve years, was accidentally shot, by the discharge of a gun, while hunting, on Tuesday morning. The load entered just above the abdomen, but it is thought he will recover.

Drs. Luckett and Tutt, of Philadelphia, formerly of Loudoun, have been elected members of the Consulting Board of the Medical Department of the Alms House of Philadelphia.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner has designated the Leesburg Academy as one of the Institutions, in the State of Virginia, to be supplied with a copy of the Annals of Con-

Seven inhabitants of Perugia, accused before a council of war, as instigators and leaders of the resistance offered by the pople to the Pontificial troops, have been condemi. ed to death.

We have received the September number of Godey's Lady's Book, handsomely illustrated. Received and for sale, at his bookstore, by Geo. E. French.

There will be a Tournament and Fancy Ball at the Warren White Sulphur Springs. on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) 23d inst.

Hon, Grantley F. Berkeley, the famous English Sportsman, is about to visit this country, on a hunt ng tour.

William H. Rogers, of Utah, has been appointed Indian agent in the Territory of Utah, vice R. B. Jarvis, resigned.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says that during the week ending August 17th., only s25 added for every three years old entered, one white person had died in that city.

A call for an Opposition Meeting, to be hold in Richmond this evening, at the African church, is published in the Richmond the New York Commercial presents some opers. The call is numerously signed and plausible reasons on the part of the Empe-

The undersigned, perceiving that in varions parts of the country the names of several distinguished and eminent members of the Opposition have been presented as proper and fit candidates for the Presidency, think it desirable that we, of the Opposition party in Richmond, Henrico, and the adjacent county, should give expression to our views upon the subject, and we therefore, invite all who sympathise with us to meet in a Mass Meeting, to his treasury, and that he was willing, after verse-lin several languages, and otherwise e held in Richmond, on Monday night, the adding the magnificent province of Lom-221 of August, at the African Church for that purpose.

The so-called New York Mortara case, an action brought by a Mrs. Ann J. Haggerty seainst Rev. Dr. Cummings, for the custody of her son, was taken up in the New York Supreme Court, special term, before Judge Ingraham, last week. Dr. Cummings testified that he knew nothing of the missing boy and from the testimony of other witnesses and a couple of letters written by Mrs. Haggerty to the Emperors of France and Russia, it would appear that the unfortunate mother is laboring under some strange hallucination with regard to her son, and is probably de-

The Washington Star gives an account of the imposter mentioned in Saturdays paper, who has been flourishing in that city, in Baltiyet which makes itself more feared and re- more, at Annapolis, at Luthersville, Md., and at several of the Virginia Springs, under the different cognomens of Mr. Geo. Glichen, alias G. Glinwitz, M. D., alias Kenaud, alias Count De Glichen. He swindled various people, among whom was a gentleman formoriy a member of Congress from Maryland, and now a high officer in Maryland, who finally caused his arrest but then failed to appear against him. Consequently, he is again

> A deputation from the Anti-Opium Sociery, in England, has waited upon Sir Charles Wood to urge the prohibition of the cultivation of opium, except for medicinal purposes. in British India. Sir Charles in reply said that the present unsatisfactory state of the finances of India rendered it impossible to and that they were determined at least to touch the revenue derived from the opium trade. He was not sure that the evils of the trade were so bad as they had been represented, but he admitted the desirability of separating the government from it when that

The McKinney (Texas) Messenger nominates the Hon. Sam Houston as the "Union Candidate" for the next Presidency, "subject to the Convention of the people at the

The resignation of Lieut, E. Y. McCauley, U. S. N., recently tendered, has been accepted by the President.

Masters Wm. G. Dozier and L. A. Breadslee have been promoted to Lieutenants in the Nayv.

The Next House of Representatives.

The political papers, in counting the gains of the late election for Congress, have discovered that there is not enough votes held States which have elected members of Congress have sent 140 opposition and 75 demodemocrats, leaving a majority of 55 for the opposition. The opposition now elected may

be classified as follows: Republicans, 106; anti-Lecompton democrats, 12: North Americans, 9; South Americans, 13. As it requires 119 for a majority of the House, no party will have a majority in the House. The republicans will be numerically the strongest, but will lack thirteen votes of controlling the House. The to a crisp, and her body so badly as to cause republicans, anti-Leconipton democrats, and Northern Americans, if they act together, will cast 127 votes. The republicans and anti-Lecompton democrats together, will cast just 118. This anomalous condition of atfairs in politics bothers the party politicians

Terrible Railroad Accident in Italy.

A terrible railroad accident has occurred from Turin. Two trains, both heavily laden with artillery, met in full career. The result was frightful. The train from Susa was at the commencement of the war, the government had sent to the Alps, in the fear of the Austrians attempting, by a surprise, to cut off communication with France; it also contained some travellers from France, and was drawn by one locomotive. The train from Turin was laden with the artillery captured from the Austrians at Solferino by the French, and had some wagons full of horses and baggage belonging to the officers. This train was drawn by two locomotives. The scene of the unfortunate event presents a shapeless mass of locomotives, of wagons in fragments, of crushed and mutilated horses, and of human members dispersed in a horrible manner. At last accounts it had been ascertained that there were 11 persons dead and 30 wounded, but it is feared that other

Comparative Extent of Territory. When we read of the wealth and power of England it is not easy to conceive that her territory-i. c., the territory of England proper-is less than that of several of our individual State; and that the area of the United Kingdom, including England, Scotland and Ireland, is less than half the area of Texas, and less than that of California. The following figures will show these things

Square Miles, 1 Square Miles. Texas 237.594 California 155.980 United Kingdom-Scotland ...... 31,324 Missouri ..... 61.352 59.263 Total ......... 114.755 | Georgis ..... Illinois...... 55,405 O egon, about .... 96,000 Area of the whole United States, ...... 2,936,166

.3.511.391 Of all Europe..... The Torusdo at Price Edward's Island.

Boston, Aug. 19. -The Prince Edward's Island Examiner describes the tornado of the 5th inst., as the most terrific ever known in | real statesmanship-to rise to the level that region: the wind tearing up strong of the constitutional policy of our fathers, trees and doing much damage to property on the Island. A number of boats in the har- of our government."-N. Y. Courier. hor were upset, one of which contained Frederick Goodwin, son of the Hon, S. R. Goodwin, formerly Collector at Charlottetown, and Miss Maloney, both being drown ed. Several other cases of drowning were reported, and a vessel was supposed to have gone down with all on board-seven persous. The Examiner also fears for the safety of the fishing vessels, of which there

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND - A letter "Mr. Ten Broeck, who netted about \$200,- knocked down by a negro who afterwards dated Loundon, August 5th, says: 000 last week at Goodwood, yesterday car- escaped to Richmond. - Fred. Herald, ried off the Queen's gold cup at Brighton, with his horse Olympus. The "cup" is a hundred sovereigns in specie, (\$500,) with

were a large number out.

Reasons for the Peace of Villafranca.

The letter of the Paris correspondent of ror Napoleon for bringing the war to an end on the basis of the Villafranca treaty .-"Circumstances alter cases" with nations and sovereigns, as well as with private indi-

"There is tolerably good evidence that Napoleon became disgusted with the poople for whom he was shedding the blood his army and spending the millions of Emanuel, to throw Venetia into a semi-independent state, where she might fall back on her own resources for gaining the rest. In this case his only fault is that of having promised too much in his proclamations.

But the reader may ask, why should Naleon become disgusted with the cause in which he was engaged? In the first place, he met, not only in Venetia but in Lembardy, an immense amount of such a Austrianism, if I may use the term, among the residents of the country. Of this I think there can be no doubt, for I have heard so many examples of it from the mouths of French officers who were eye witnesses of the incidents they narrated, that I cannot question the fact .-If Napoleon had engaged in the war for his own benefit, if the war had been one of conquest in the interest of France, these cirmstances would not have disturbed him because he would have anticipated them -But he was there as a disinterested liberator, shedding blood and treasure simply for the thanks of the people. This, then, was the first cause of his indifference in the prosecution of the programme he had laid down.

Then it is said that Napoleon discovered that there were plans in Lombardy and Venitia to erect those two provinces into a separate government from Piedmont, with the hope of drawing with them a part of the Duchies; and this did not please him, for he saw himself made the tool, or the organ rather, of securing, entirely at his own expense, a state Othings which perhaps would throw the Italian question into a more dangerous position than it was before. The fact became known to Napoleon that the leading men of Lombardy and Venetia would prefer a foreign Prince for ruler to Victor Emanuel, make Milan the capital. This was another reason for his indifference in prosecuting fur-

ther so costly a war.

Then again, the total absence of provisions in the country to supply his immense army, the difficulty of bringing up supplies, the indifference of the Italians, perhaps, I ought to say laziness, in aiding him in this particular, and the necessity under which found himself, as I am informed, of supplying at times the Sardinian army with provisions, these causes combined, disposed him toward leaving the Italians a little to their own resources. I believe it cost Napoleon as much to abandon his programme as it did the Italians to see him abandon it; but I am quite willing to admit that he had other causes than the fear of revolution and of a German army on the Rhine for the course he followed.

There can scarcely be any doubt that whatever may be the decisions of the Congress which is about to meet at Zurich, peace will be maintained for the present. Some concessions will be made to the Duchies, which will calm the present irritation, and the question for the present at least will be put to rest. have great confidence that Napoleon wil insist upon these concessions and that affairs will terminate better than the treaty of Villa

franca seemed to promise. The dissatisfaction at Paris is quite as general as in Italy, and Napoleon has found that. on his part, he must make some effort to satis-

The Losses in the Late War.

The Paris Debats publishes a table showing the respective losses of the Allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy :

"At Montebello: Allies, 7,000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrans, 13,000 engaged, 1,150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro: Allies, 21,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded; Austrians, 24,000 engaged, 2,100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and six pieces of cannon.— Magenta and Turbigo: French, 55,000 enin Italy, on the Susa Line, about two miles | Raged, 4,400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, and one cannon; Austrians, 75,000 eagaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 isoners, and four cannon. Malegnano: French, 16,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded; Austrians, 18,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners, Solferino: Allies, 145,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners; Austrians, 170. 000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7.

000 prisoners, and thirty cannon." According to this statement the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies was 24,350, and of the Austrians 38,650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300, whilst the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took forty pieces of cannon and the Austriaus only one.

The Strikes in London.

There is no prospect of a settlement between the builders and the men. About 220 of the largest builders have joined the de-fence association, and probably the 40,000 men they employ will be discharged, on Saturday, unless they agree to the conditions now laid down. Both parties are confident of victory. The masters anticipate abundant labor from the provinces, which the men say they cannot get. The operatives on the other hand expect general support from all the trades throughout the Kingdom, and boast that they can remain on strike six weeks, upon their own resources, without ealling for assistance from their own or from other societies. The gas companies' strike has ceased.

The "old Standards "

"We are living too much under the influence of Young America, are putting off all associations with the past, are forgetting the great and good who have gone before us .-The partizanship of the day is supplanting the statesmanship of the generation. There is a certain smartness which can carry out a pimping and mousing scheme of politics with marvellous adroitness; but no such quality can fit a public man to meet the demands of the great cardinal principles and solid rules

Darring Attempt at Assassination. As Dr. M. Boulware, who resides near

Port Boyal, in Caroline county, was returning ome from a neighbor's on Friday night last he was knocked down by a negro who suddenly sprung on him in the road. The negro then commenced choking his victim, who was senseless from a blow on the temple, but was interrupted by a negro woman, at whose appearance he fied. A negro has been arrested for the crime, and is in prison. About a week preyious, Mr. Frank Fitzhogh was also

Hood says that the phrase "republic letters," was hit upon to signify that, taking the whole lot of authors together, they had not a sovereign amongst them.

The Tragedy in Cincinnati.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—De Marbais, who attempted to kill his wife and himself Wednesday night, but in a dangerous condition. His wife was apparently recovering. De Marbais is said by the Cincinuati papers to be a native of Baltimore, but he was born in New Orleans, and came to Baltimore when quite young. He then went to New York, where he finished his education, and entered a large drug store in that city. Being a man of fine education, accomplished, he was greatly esteemed by his employers and a large number of acquaintances, including many in Baltimore, The following additional facts we glean from the Cincinnati Commercial: -

"His marriage with the woman was con tracted in the city of New York about eighteen months since. She at the time was engaged to a wealthy gentleman then residing in California, who had for nearly two years been supporting her in case and luxury .-She was regarded as his mistress, and even at the time De Marbais made proposals of marriage he was fully aware of her reputation. A short while subsequent to his marringe, De Marbais was arrested in New York and carried to the city of Philadel-phia, to answer a charge of forgery. He was tried and honorably acquitted, and naturally of a very sentitive disposition, he came west to avoid all his troubles and forget, if possible, the stigma which had been cast upon his name. Before leaving New York he became acquainted with a gentleman who promised that he would, if he located in lineinnati, assist him in finding a situation. This determined De Marbais as to his place of residence, and, true to his word, the gentleman procured for him employment in a drug house. This was about a year back. For a time all went smoothly, both he and his wife living together happily and cou-

tented. The person who so kindly befriended De Marbais after the lapse of a few months again had occasion to visit New York and Philadelphia, and during his sojourn in the latter city he became aware of the charge which De Marbais was arraigned on. Returning again to Cincinnati, he immediately waited upon the employers of De M., and said that it was his desire not to be consider ed as further responsible for his good conduct. Inquiries naturally followed, and the charge upon which the employee had been year previously tried was told them. Then came a forced torfeiture of his situa tion, and then began his troubles.

Unable to procure another situation, he slowly lived up his means, and finally the wardrobe of himself and wife dwindled in satisfying the demands of his creditors. Matters proceeded thus until his wife, una ble to stand the approach of poverty, adopted her former course of life. Maddened at the thought that she was forced to live by such norrible means. De Marbais determined upon ending his and her existence. He scru pled not in telling his friends of his intentions, and indeed his wife has on several oc casions expressed a belief that he would at some time attempt her life. Sitting in the room of a friend searcely a week since, he said to her "Blanche, this is a cold hearted world, but we will soon leave it." His wife replied, "Dear Tom, if you ever try to kill me, do it effectually; do not bungle the mat ter, and leave me to linger in pain and

The story that De Marbais was obliged to flee from France is wrong. His father was French but married an American lady.— His father died ten years since. His mothor married again, and is at present residing in New York. She has been advised of her son's last act, and will probably be at his

Limiting Counsel in their Arguments.

SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA. - Before the full Court .- People vs. Keenan, convicted of murder. Bill of exceptions. The judge before whom the case was tried havng ordered that the sounsel should be limited to an hour and a half in their arguments, the jury having rendered a verdict of guilty, a motion for a new trial was overruned by the court and the case was carried up.

The opinion on the exceptions was deliver

ed by Baldwin, J., who said: We cannot but think that the court below erred in refusing to grant the new trial. If the court imposes a limitation of time upon counsel against their consent, it must be done at the risk of a new trial, if it be shown by the uncontradicted affidavits of the counsel that the client was deprived by the limitation of the opportunity of a full and tho-rough defence; for this is his constitutional right, without which he cannot be lawfully convicted.

Railroad Investment in New York.

The recent annual report of the State Engineer of New York shows how reckless or anwise has been the railroad speculations in that State. The stock, capital and debts of the railroads of that State amount to the sum of nearly one bundred and fifty millions of dollars, of which nearly eighty-five milions is debt hanging over the property. Deducting the city railroads, and the total earnings of all the others amount to but little more than the half of one per cent per annum. Only eight railroads in operation have declared dividends, and most of the others have been running at an actual loss. About 63 per cent is swallowed up in transportation expenses. The country, it is said, onefits by every railroad improvement. Somebody certainly ought to, for it is very ciear that the stockholders on a great many of them do not derive a single cent of profit The evil of building railroads on credit is likely to cure itself very soon, if this the le gitimate fruit of it .- N. P. Cour.

A Popular Chief. Lateaccounts from the Indian Territory state that John Ross has been re-elected without opposition, Principal Chief of the Cherokee nation. He was elected to that office by the Cherokees under their first constitution in the fall of 1828, at New Echota, Georgia, and has been the Chief ever since, being re-elected every four years. He was the Chief in 1838 when the whole tribe moved West, and after their settlement there, and the adoption of their present constitution, he was chosen Chief, and so great is his popularity to at it is deemed useless, by those opposed to him, to run any person against him. He is now over sixty years of age, and has been a pubic man among the Cherokees all his life. s nearly white, being the descendant of Daniel Ross, a Scotchman, who married a daughtter of McDonald, a Scotchman, who married a Cheroke- woman.

Tornade on the Upper Mississippi.

We learn from various gentlemen connect upper country, that, on Monday last, that blew down and injured houses, twisted up ways. It extended up as far as Cambridge, where three or four houses were blown over. The soldiers describe its effects at Monticello as fearful .- St. Paul Pinneer.

THE RET BY COURTROLS .- A thick-headed squire, being worsted by Sidney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming. If I had a son who was an idiot, by Jove, I'd make him a parson." Very probable, replied Sidney, "but I see your father was for a frost occurring every month in the of a different mind."

The University of Virginia. The University of Virginia has no curriculum, no regular course through which in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, (an one may pass, going from one class to anothaccount of which was given in the Ga- er, year by year, as a matter of course, and zette, last Saturday.) was still alive on graduating as a matter of course at the end of his senior year. The student is not made by the force of circumstances, first freshman, then sophomore, then junior, then senior, then A. B., and then (after remaining away from college two years and paying five dol-The University is divided into a number

of departments or schools, viz: the schools of Latin, of Greek, of modern languages, (embracing French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Anglo-Saxon,) of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, of Chemistry, of Moral Philosophy, of History and Literature, of Physical Geography and Agriculture, of Law and of Medicine. These departments are under the charge of fourteen professors and seven assistants, and a student, on matriculating, enters any two or three of these that he may choose. In each one two written examinutions are held annually, one about the middle and one near the close of the session. These are of the most searching character We will take the examinations in the school first mentioned-the school of Latin-as examples. At the final examination in this school the student is required, first, to write translations from two of the classic authors. The selections for translation are not taken from those portions which he has been required to read during the session, or which have been explained in the lecture room, but generally from those authors whose writings are most voluminous, so that the chances of the student's ever having seen them before are very small, and of course the only way in which he can prepare him-Latin privately in his room until he has acqured the requisite facility. He is requird, secondly, to take an English extract, seactory answers to a list of questions on the Haven, Conn. philosophy of the language; not merely to give a mechanical rule, taken from some grammar, when called upon to explain a construction, but to give a rational explanation of it: fourthly, to answer ouestions upon the etymological relations of words; fifthly, to stand an oral examination on the Latin metres; and, sixthly, to stand a written examithe language in question. If a student passes this examination, after having gained distinction at the intermediate examination, he receives a diploma testifying his proficiency in that particular school. Last year from a class of about two hundred in the Latin school, thirty-seven were successful in

obtaining diplomas. In order to become a graduate of the University, and to receive the degree of "Master of Arts of the University of Virginia." the student must remain at college until he has passed examinations analogous to that described above in the following schools: Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Mathe matics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Moral Philosophy. He must then stand review examinations on the whole course, and submit to the Faculty an essay exhibiting a due degree of literary ability.

The conditions being such, and as students often strive for several successive years for diplomas in the same schools, it will be readily seen that taking the degree A. M. U. Va. is not a mere matter of time. - Nat. Int.

The Southern Mail. THE FERNANDINA ROUTE. - The great que tion in New Orleans just now is, not the vellow fever, -- but, will the Post Office Department at Washington give any encour- their dues to the printer. In doing so, we agement to the proposition to turn the great take them by the hand and with tears in ty of the materials used, and the skilling Southern mail from its present course, into our eyes, bid them an affectionate farewell. the Fernandina (Florida) channel. The Good-bye, old subs! Take care of your-Crescent, after rapping a Washington jour-selves. Sometimes think of the Express, or stripping of a bolt, or of the failure nal over the knuckles for recommending the which you have read so long for nothing .-

change, says: "The New York Express takes a more sen lie sentiment at this end of the route is so strong that the 'Postmaster General will hardly venture to give the new route encouragement,' and that 'the present route gives reasonable promise of carrying the mail bethe earnest effort understood to be making at Washington to induce the Post-Office Department to authorize the change, to which Mr. Holt promises to give a decided answer for the lath of this month. There is consolation in knowing that it the wishes of cititens and the dictates of common sense are regarded, and the mails given to the Fernandina route it will not be long, in all human probability, before they are returned to the old channel, trial having demonstrated it to be beyond any such competition as the Fernandina route can exert.

Attemping to Fly

The Madison Journal relates the following incident: - "Two or three weeks since a man named Whiting living near Sun Prairie, in then a number of married men have invited this county, got religion so had, that he was the artillery to come and discharge their too pure for the prairie, and accordingly at pieces on their premises. empted to come to Madison or some other religious place. He was too pure to travel like s mortal, and baving faith that he could fly to his destination, he attempted the experito the topmost branches of a tree in the skirts of a timber. After hoisting his umbrella, he jumped from the tree, and began to kick and squabble, thereby thinking to propel himself through the air. La Mountain or Wise did not work harder than our hero, but, alas for human calculations, instead of going ahead he quickly descended to the ground, holding on to the umbrella for dear life. He at last reached terra firma in a sound state, and has now made up his mind that faith is a good thing, but should not be taken in too large doses.

STEALING WATERMELONS .- The best joke of the day is that Mr. D. of Dinwiddle, while watching his watermelon "patch," with his gun in hand, fell asleep. The thief entered the patch and stole as many melons as he wanted. He got over the fence but concluded to eat a melou before going away. Seeing the sentinel, who he took to be a stump, he de liberately walked up to him and unceremonionsly broke the melon over his head. This blow of course released the sentine! from the god of sleep, and in fright he left at Gilpin speed. He thinking that he had seared up the devil or a ghost, took to his heels also and the bag of melons and gun were alike left to the mercy of the next sentinel and thief who may pass that way. Petersburg CUCUMBER CATSUP. - The Harrisburg (Pa.)

Union gives the following recipe: Take three dozen full grown cucumbers, and eight white onions. Peel the onions and cucumal with the late military expedition into the bers, and then chop them as fine as possible Sprinkle on three-quarters of a pent of fine egion was swept by a terrific tornado, that table salt; put the whole in a sieve, and let it drain twelve hours: then take a teacupful large trees, blew over the corn crops, and did full of mustard seed, half a teacupful of a great deal of damage besides, in other ground black pepper, and mix them well with the encumbers and onions. Put the whole into a stone jar, with the strongest vinegar; close it up tightly for three days, six inches high, generally pale, and of quick and it is fit for use. It will keen for years, speech, and would pass for a white man in the and it is fit for use. It will keep for years.

> FROST - The Madison (N.Y.) Observer says that some of the early-rising citizens of that town saw traces of frost upon the ground last Priday morning, and adds: -"If this be so, it is safe to predict that 1859 will be noted

Telegraphic Despatches.

Washington Aug. 19 .- Major French, pay clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, was arrested today for defalcation and the charge of altering vouchers. B. Ogle Tayloe, esq., became his security for \$10,000. Major French was educated at West Point, but has followed the profession of civil engineer. In this Their powers and passions, their pursuits and capacity he was acting under Capt. Bowman, at a salary of \$3,000.

Judge Hogan, of the State Department, has been appointed translator in place of Professor Dimitry, appointed minister to Nicaragua. Mr. Jefferson, of the same department, has been promoted to a third class elerkship.

Boston, August 18 .- Captain Ingraham, chief of the United States Bureau of Ordinance, and Col. Harris, commander of the U. S. Marine Corps, arrived at the Charles-

ton navy-yard yesterday.

The Montreal Field Battery had an excursion down the harbor this afternoon, in the steamer Henry Morrison, tendered by the city government. The company left for Montreal this evening, via Portland.

to a skeleton, her only sustenance having The assassin's dagger lurks in every full been water. She is seventy-four years old and partially insane. TROY, Aug. 19 .- A fire occurred here this evening at the corner of Fifsh and Albany streets, destroying the upper portion of six

Danforth, who mysteriously disappeared on

buildings, involving a loss of \$15,000. Union House was for a time in great dan- To bear their honors meek, and win the bear ger, but oscaped. CINCINNATI, Aug. 18,-Professor Wise, Grace the calm circle of sequester'd life; who ascended at Lafayette, Indiana, in his How few with tempers kind, affections wide monster balloon, on Wednesday afternoon, Make Home at once their solace and their pri self to make the translation is by reading came down five miles south of Crawfordsville, in the same State. He returned to Indian-

apolis this morning. New HAVEN, August 16 .- Daniel E. Sicklected by the professor, and translate it into les and lady are at present stopping at good Latin; thirdly, to write full and satis- Savin's Rock, (watering place,) near New

> The Story of Quaker Dissensions. An old correspondent, of Quaker descent, writes to the N. Y. Post:

"Much gratuitous sympathy, methinks, is of late manifested by the press at a new division said to have lately taken place in the Society of Friends, or Quakers. The division nation on the history of the people who spoke the language in question. If a student passible did not take place at all in the New England yearly meeting; and although there has been some secession from the society, there has been no division seriously to affect the two main bodies Unitarian and Orthodox. The Wilborite secession was at first from the New England yearly meeting-not from any disagreement in doctrine, but only in discipline. It is these seceders-small as they in numbers-that have again divided, and it does not at all affect the main body of Orthodox Friends, from whom they, as they themselves confess, 'came-out.' I am told by a New York Quaker who attended the orthodox yearly meetings at New York and Newport, that there was great Christian Love and unity in both, particularly in the New England meeting, where the will and conceits and wisdom of the creature bowed to the spirit of that Gospel, so divinely taught by its great Author in the beginning, before its simplicity was obscured by forms and

An Affectionate Parting.

ceremonies of man's invention

The Albany Express has some subscribers who don't pay for their papers. The Express bids them good bye in the follow-

ing tender terms: "This week we strike from our list only about fifty subscribers who will not pay Sponge upon some other printer now for a while. A change of diet will doubtless be sible view of the matter and thinks that pub-lie sentiment at this end of the route is so without a lamp, but it must be so. Strike ship. for the nearest neighbor's light. He may let you in and feed you for a year or two, upon the strength of your honorable promitween New Orleans and New York in three ses to pay at the end of that time. For days and a balf.' The Express speaks of ourselves, we have enough of these curious

DEATH FROM QUACKERY .- First Lieutenant Stanford, whose death on board the United States Revenue Cutter "Harriet Lane," to which he was attached, was mentioned a few days ago, is now believed by some of his friends to have fallen a victim to the cupability of a dentist, through filling his teeth with an arsenic preparation for the purpose of killing the nerve. A rigid investigation, it is said, will be had. The remains are now in the receiving vault at Greenwood, to await such action as the friends may determine to

It is said that a girl in Pittsfield was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since

DOVER ENGLISH SCHOOL (Male and Female.) TITHE ANNUAL SESSION of this School, commences the first Monday of September, and closes the last of June, following: July and Aument. He procured an umbrella, and climbed gust, and one week at Christmas, are given as vaeations. The discipline is firm but wild. scholars are strictly under the eye of the teacher; no visiting, or frequenting villages, without permission. Philosophical and Chemical apparatus

are sufficient for illustration. -Ткимк:--Board, including everything...... Tuition in the minor branches.... \$12 per month. ..\$20 per serriun. Do, in Philosophy and Mathematics \$25 Incidental Expenses \$1 " a
For further particulars, address the Principal,

Ablie, Londous county, Va., jy 1—2aw2m MIDDLEBURG ACADEMY.

TIME SECOND SESSION of this School will lights. commence on the first of September next.-The Principal is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and the School is designed to be preparory for that institution. A few boarders will be taken.

TERRS :- For board and tuition, including every thing except lights, \$200 for the entire session of For circulars, containing further particulars, ad-

JAMES B. BAKER, Middleburg, Loudoun co., Va. je 28 -- eo2m A YOUNG MAN, a graduate of Harvard Unisituation as TUTOR, in some private family in

irginia, to teach all branches of a Collegiate edu-

cation. To those wishing such a TEACHER, satisfactory references will be given, on application to the subscriber, or to Dr. P. C. Slaughter, Culpeper Court house, Virginia. L. W. BAILEY, B. A., care of Dr. P. C. Slaughter.
REFERENCES:—S. S. Bradford, esq., Culpeper
Court house: Dr. D. S. Green, U. S. N., Brandy Station, Virginia; Prof. W. B. Rogers, formerly Professor of Geology in the University of Virginia,

and State Geologist; Prof. Joseph Henry, Superin-

tendent of Smithsonian Institute; Rev. James Wal-ker, D. D. L. L. D., President of Harvard College.

Culpeper county, aug 1? -colm DANAWAY from the subscriber, my negre man JEFF. SMITH, on Thursday, 21st uit. He is a very bright mulatte, about 25 years of age, hair nearly straight, high cheek bones, short but not flat nose, wears a monstache generally, quite broad shouldered for his height—about ave feet dusk of the evening. I will give the usual reward for runaways, if caught in this county or elsewhere. He was last seen in Warrenton, Va., on the day be eft. He has a wife at a Mr. McCormick's, in Alxundria, and a mother in Williamsburg, Virginia.
F. LEWIS MARSHALL.

Fauquier county, aug 1-co6t WOOL purchased by ROBINSON & PAYNE

[COMMUNICATE The following lines, written by the JUSTICE STORY, and in his hand was were found among the papers of the Chief JUSTICE MARSHALL

LINES WRITTEN AT WASHINGTON Various the minds of men; more various and Some dull and prosing, yet themselves com-By sheer good nature, like an easy friend Some proud and lofty move with combrons Like Knights in armour, struggling with the way Some bright and witty scorch whate'er they They always say too little or too numb. Some sly and slippory leave y u still in the What is their meaning, and what worth toon Some are so crabbed, that they ne'er gorigie And some so cold, they pain like crossing by Some are so jealous of each word and look They spell your features, as they scan a ball Some are so gentle, and so plastic ton, They change, like melting wax, and yet and Some are so vain, the very light they cast On their own foibles marks them to the last FRANKLIN, N. H., Aug., 19 .-- Mrs. Betsey | Some are so grave, mysterious, and sedate Their words flow coldly, like decrees of facthe 24th of July, was found to-day reduced And some so dark, so cunning, and so hold How few of all we meet possess the power To smooth the rough, or cheer the listless h With modest air to temper manly sense, Studious to please, and cautious of offence How few, with genius blest, combine the art How few of all, who lead in public strife How few of all, whom Learning loves to rate Forget their own to aid another's praise. How few, the public Favorites, learn to hear A rival's fame without or frown or sacer. Give me the Man, of frank and fearies mini In knowledge various, and in taste remail. Deep in his feelings, in his words sincere, Tender to all, but to himself severe: Melting at others' woes, but wisely sure Ne'er to touch wounds his kindness cannot a Profound, when need requires, but lingering On thoughts of gentler mood, and lighter a Whose liberal converse with his theme grows Cheerful, yet solid, earnest, yet polite: Or in its playful turns, with silent sway Wins, as it varies, though the livelong day Who deems the first, the last, of earthly gan A Home, where love and peace, and virte His Altar there, of life the aim and end.

> I COMMENICAD The Four Mile Run Bridge.

On examination of the wreck of the lately destroyed on the line of the Aldria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railrea was struck with some facts which ! worthy of note, and desire to publish in justice to all concerned; here espeas I observe a strangely perverted vers the verdict of the jury of inquest has published in some of the newspapers.

Give me that Man, and let me call him E-

It is apparent that the main braces bridge, on each side, were broken in tathe force of the cars coming in contact s them-a condition for which no bridge wood or iron can be provided. The tures in every case were between the This was plainly indicated by the trace of the wood, and by the castings to

the braces were fixed being entire. The accident has proved the perfener in which they were put together, joint or casting. Some of the large w iron rods, two inches in diameter, w double without starting a scale on

It is due to the Virginia establish from which the iron work of this Com bridges was procured, that the high ter of their iron and work should be ly noticed. The wrought iron was f Tredegar Works, in Richmond, and tings from T. S. Jamieson, Alexandria similar accident to a similar bridge of the New York railroads came a observation not long since, in which

wood and iron were scattered about it

minute fragments.

EDGE HILL SCHOOL Quincy's Post Office, Caroline County, Preparatory to the University of Virgin (Charges Reduced. TINE fifth session of this School, will October Let, and end July 31st follows course is that of the University of Virgi

1. English Branches. Grammar, F. Composition, Geography, Writing, Arithm 2. Latin and Greek and their History ature.

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 A most comprehensive course of Mathequite as full as that of any College or United States in the United States.
5. Civil and Mechanical Engineering Theory and Construction of the Steam
6. Drawing -Ornamental and Macha

Writing.
The advantages possessed by this acceptance of the advantages possessed by this acceptance of the advantages of the calification of the apparatus and capital buildings, gymnathouse, &c.: in the experience and acceptance of the apparatus and acceptance of the apparatus and acceptance of the apparatus and acceptance of the accepta ouse, &c.; in the experience and Principal, who has now been this teacher, and the high testimonials of his who was prevented by ill health alone his degree at the last public day, and get it in October; these, as well as the

and guardians as having few equals at Charges \$125 per term, for everything A detailed catalogue may be had by a

bine to recommend it to the attents

moral and Christian tone of the Sch

Mr. Schooler, at Guiney's, Caroline of ginia. He refers to— The Faculty of the University of Virgi fessors Bartlett, Mahan, and Church, of W Professor Chauvenet, of Annapolis: Tucker, Richmond; Hon. D. C. Dejare Coleman, and T. N. Welch, of Ca-W. Newton, Wostmoreland; R. H. Adam abama; Right Rev. Bishop Meade, Reve J. D. Coleman, D. M. Wharton, W. O. Friend, C. C. Bitting, J. A. Broaddus. kinson, H. M. Nelson, P. N. Mende.
C. Randolph, Clarke; J. C. Southall, Professor Venable, Columbia, S. C.

Coleman, Senate of Virginia.

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C. M. GIBBENS. Careline county, Virginia, jv 22 AND FOR SALE. I offer at per J farm 13 miles from Piedmont Sta

i mile from Cool Spring Church, con HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES acres of this land is cleared and in a cultivation, all well set in grass, and bottom land which is a first rate time The IMPROVEMENTS are small table. There is on the premises site, one of the best in the countr want of a small farm would do we this land, as I wish to go West and su

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